Nixon's Plot For Dictatorship

BY DAVID NORTH

New evidence of the massive conspiracy by the Nixon government against the democratic rights of the working class is contained in secret documents which expose step by step the measures taken to organize the systematic surveillance of thousands of individuals and organizations.

On direct orders from Nixon, the Internal Revenue Service was illegally converted into a broad network working with military intelligence and the Justice Department for monitoring the activities of "ideological" organizations and individuals opposed to the government.

The Bulletin has obtained from a secret source in Washington, D.C., the details of the intelligence-gathering operation uncovered in documents originally released by Republican Senator Lowell Weicker on Monday.

These documents, containing information already released in the course of the Watergate investigation, prove that Nixon began preparing for dictatorship almost from the day he took office in 1969.

• On July 1, 1969, the White House ordered the Compliance Division of the IRS to monitor "ideological" organizations. Its work was under the supervision of Tom Charles Hershock, an aide to then-IRS Commissioner John Ehrlichman.

• On July 18, 1969, the government decided to form the Activists Organizations Committee.

• On July 24, 1969, 13 officers from the Compliance Division held their first meeting to discuss the assignment. A memo by Donald O. Virgin, one of the 13, advised: "We do not want the news media to be alerted to what we are attempting to do or how we are operating, because disclosure of such information might embarrass the administration."

• On August 5, 1969, the AOC began functioning.

• By October 23, 1969, it was reported that files had already been assembled on 1,790 people and 500 organizations. A staff memo stated that "since September 2, we've received 581 FBI reports."

• It is totally illegal for the FBI to exchange its sensitive files with any other agency. However, as early as 1969, the Nixon government was already breaking every law that stood in its way as it prepared for brutal attacks on the working class.

• By late 1969, the AOC was coordinating its work with military intelligence. In December 4, IRS Deputy Director, in charge of the 13-man task force, sent a letter to Colonel Colley, director of the Office of Special Investigations, Counterintelligence Forces of the Military. This letter requested that the IRS "for the first time in history" be placed on the dissemination list of military intelligence.

• Investigators have now established links with the military and the FBI, the IRS was moved to coordinate its espionage activities with the Secret Service.

• On November 29, 1970, the IRS directed Robert W. Rowley of the Secret Service to inform him that the IRS had "recently formed a central information gathering committee to consolidate data on various organizations and their principal officers and leaders, etc."

• The IRS asked the Secret Service to supply the names of "those subjects identified in your file." It received in return a computer list of every name ever investigated by the Secret Service.

• While this was going on, Haldeman and Ehrlichman were organizing a meeting of the intelligence community on the internal security threat which was held on June 5, 1970 in the Oval Office of the White House. Richard M. Nixon presided.

With the AOC having assembled 14,000 names and several hundred organizations, the White House staff was ready to make official recommendations on June 25, 1970 on how these opponents should be attacked.

• On July 14, 1970, Nixon approved these recommendations and nine days later the notorious "Houston Plan"—which authorized breaking and entering, electronic surveillance, etc.—went into effect.

Nixon now claims that he ordered this operation ended five days later, but there is no evidence to back this up. It is clear, however, that the AOC continued functioning.

• Under the umbrella of the White House, a vast network of surveillance was established, coordinating the work of the Justice Department under Watergate conspirator Robert Musil, the military under Colonel Coe, and the IRS under Proctor.

Although the names of all the individuals and organizations gathered by Nixon have still not been released, there is no doubt that this list contains the names of every trade union, countless working class organizations, hundreds of militant workers, and socialists.

This is made clear by an IRS memo dated January 12, 1973, which called for special surveillance of those who "make threats against public officials, planning and organizing prison riots (and) print and distribute publications advocating revolution against the government in this country."

Included in this category were those who "participate in or organize May Day demonstrations."

The AOC was formally disbanded several months ago in the midst of the Watergate hearings to prevent public exposure.

The very crisis of the Nixon administration means that these well-advised preparations to smash democratic rights will be speeded up.

The movements toward dictatorship flow from the desperation of Nixon and his big business allies as they attempt to lower the living standards of a powerful, undefeated working class which will defend its rights.

They know that force is required to slash wages, create mass unemployment, destroy the trade unions and deprive millions of the means to enjoy a decent life.

That is why they have been busy trying to assemble a police state dossier on thousands of people and working class organizations ever since Nixon entered office.

The AFL-CIO bureaucracy refuses to take any action to force Nixon out. Instead, it offers a "social contract" with the government and big business to police workers' wages and keep Nixon in office.

This betrayal must be defeated through the mobilization of the entire working class in a campaign to force Nixon out and through the building of a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to Nixon.

This fight can be taken forward in the working class only through the training of a revolutionary leadership, building the Workers League and the Young Socialists.

A major step forward in the fight to build this leadership will be the Second National Conference of the Young Socialists on May 4-5 in New York City, which we urge all youth to attend.

In The Midweek Edition

"What's Behind the Campaign Against Lin Piao," a report from the Workers Press.

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On August 5, 1969, the AOC began functioning.

By October 23, 1969, it reported that there had already been assembled on 1500 people and 500 organizations. A staff memo stated that "since September 2, we’ve received 561 FBI reports."

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By late 1969, the AOC was coordinating its work with military intelligence. On December 4, IRS Deputy Bacon, in charge of the division, sent a letter to Colonel Cole, director of the Office of Special Investigations, Counterintelligence Forces of the Military: "This letter requested that the IRS – for the first time in history – place on the dissemination list of military intelligence."

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North and South Minneapolis Young Socialists hold trailblazing drive to build for the Young Socialists National Conference in New York May 4-5.
The Second National Conference of the Young Socialists, May 4-6, will be an important step forward in the building of the revolutionary leadership of the working class that is required by the crisis of the anti-communist encirclement crisis.

To those of you who attended this conference will be to actually prepare the campaign around socialist policies during the coming months. Our task is to organize the working class and its plans for mass unemployment, wage cutting, union building, and skyrkovoting infiltration.

Tremendous struggles between the working class and the capitalists are on the agenda (in the United States). The decision of the leading banks to raise interest rates to 10 percent while restricting the money supply will lead to a collapse of business after business and further our aim of mobilizing the working class for the factory. The working class has already 300,000 workers laid off—70,000 permanently. The working class has millions of youth who will be unable to find jobs this summer. The General Strike is a major issue that the workers are to be prepared for. The conference report was read by a labor organizer from the General Strike and is an important step forward in the building of a revolutionary leadership among youth and preparing for the campaigns in the coming months to build our movement.

The presentation of the young socialists will encourage workers to come forward in this way in the political to participate in a revolutioni- zation of the working class and strength of the working class to meet these dangers.

In the United States, the struggle continues to mobilize the working class and to seize the factories. The working class is on the verge of revolution. It will be a great day when the workers of the world can march together.

The working class is determined to defend what it has won and through collective action, to defend the gains made in the past.

The conference is important in training a revolutionary leadership among youth and preparing for the campaigns in the coming months to build our movement.

The work of the Young Socialists will make possible the launching of the Bulletin as a daily paper in 1975, thus opening a new stage in building a revolutionizing the trade union leadership of workers to fight the demands of our work and living standards.

The Young Socialists will lead youth this summer in the fight against unemployment and poverty in communities throughout the country. They will fight for an understanding among youth and workers that no defense of jobs, decent wages and democratic rights is possible unless the government is thrown down and replaced by a government of the working class com- mitted to socialist policies.

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Inflation Fuels Huge Interest Rate Hikes

BY A REPORTER

Rationing inflation, which has already reached 12 percent in the United States, is sending interest rates soaring, threatening a mass of business failures and huge unemployment.

With worldwide confidence in paper money deteriorating and the prices of gold and commodities reaching new highs every day, business demands for credit to keep up with the mounting costs of production are snowballing.

The Board of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, boosted its prime rate, which is the charge to its best customers, to 10 percent. This follows a boost to nine and three quarters percent which was announced only last week. Other major banks are expected to follow suit.

These latest measures are designed to push the economy into a major recession. Smaller businessmen will be unable to borrow at any price.

The homebuilding industry, already down, will be further depressed. The working class will be hit by higher rates for all consumer goods that require financing such as autos and appliances, forcing deep cutbacks in purchases and a slowdown in production.

The increases in interest rates are the direct result of the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. Its chairman, Arthur Burns, is literally in a panic over Latin American style double digit inflation.

He recently warned that if continuation of the present inflation will not only send interest rates even higher, but threaten to collapse the entire economy.

Burns is determined to put the screws on credit in order to maintain the consequences for business failures and unemployment.

There are already ominous signs that major business investments are being starved for lack of credit. Industry finances much of its needs by floating bonds to raise capital.

INTEREST RATES

American Banks, Inc. recently attempted to sell $100 million in bonds but withdrew the offer because of the interest rates demanded by potential buyers. Similarly the European Coal and Steel Community withdrew a $50 million bond issue.

Many Wall Street houses are refusing to lend funds in the expectation that rates will continue to escalate.

Mounting interest costs means further depression on the stock market which can no longer offer comparable yields on its stocks. Rising US interest rates must now intensify the bitter trade and monetary war with its European competitors. Higher European interest rates have drawn American money abroad.

The outflow of dollars has meant a deprecation of the dollar in relation to European currencies. This has raised American inflation by hiking the cost of all imported goods.

The new policy is designed to keep American dollars from going abroad. It will also have the effect of sending American firms into Europe seeking loans which will intensify the pressure to raise European rates.

SLUMP

This international interest rate war now combines with the uncontrollable worldwide inflation to deepen the tendencies towards international slump and mass unemployment.

The latest rise in interest rates makes all the more clear that capitalism has no policy to control inflation short of sending the economy into a major crash destroying the lives of millions of workers. This is precisely the perspective of the international banksters.

The working class can only fight back with socialist policies to construct its own labor party pledged to nationalize the banks and capitalist industry under workers control.

Young Socialists National Conference
FORCE NIXON OUT!
Jobs Now! Build a Labor Party!

May 4-5
Columbia University
McMillian Hall
116th & Broadway
Nyc

conference & dance $2.50
for info call 212-324-0652

British Layland auto workers voted to continue their strike at meeting Thursday, at Cowley, Oxford.

British Unions Launch Pay Offensive

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The minority Labor government in Britain is being thrown into tremendous crisis as their social contract with the trade unions is being torn wide open by the movement of the working class.

Every section of the British working class is demanding wage increases. Having forced out the Tories and brought in a Labor government, British workers are now demanding that this government defend their rights and living standards.

Three thousand Perkin diesel engine workers and 1200 British Domestic Appliance workers are on strike for separate $25 weekly wage increases. Sixteen hundred British Leyland workers at the Cowley, Oxford, auto plant are continuing their two week old strike against speedup. By the end of the week, two shipbuilding and engineering workers will begin a nationwide overtime ban to press their demand for a $25 increase in minimum basic wages. Bank workers are insisting on their demand of a $25 wage increase.

From the very moment it came to power, the Labor government of Harold Wilson has acted to defend and retain Tory policies, with which it was elected to abolish. It now stands as the sole guardian of the Tory Philipps Report, which set the price increase soaring to 15 percent. This government has pledged itself to holding down wage increases to under

seven percent.

On every question, Wilson is in direct conflict with the working people. He has gone back on every pledge he made during the election and refuses to carry out even the program agreed to by his own party and National Executive Committee.

He has refused to release the closed building workers pickets, the "Streetwork 6," who were imprisoned by Tory courts in a violent attack on the right to picket.

FINES

He has insisted on the forcing the Labor councillors at Clay Cross to pay fines imposed on them by the Tories for refusing to collect rate increases under the Tory Housing Finance Act. The Clay Cross councillors were carrying out Labor Party policy in refusing to collect the increases or pay the fines.

Wilson has refused to repeal the Industrial Relations Act and is in favor of forcing the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to pay a $132,000 fine awarded against it by the Tory Industrial Relations Court.

The Wilson government has carried out the cutbacks planned by the Tories in health and welfare services. Meanwhile, his education minister has announced a further $400,000,000 cut in educational and university building plans.

In Ireland, after promising to decrease the troops, Wilson has sent more troops in. At the same time, the Irish Republic police have uncovered a secret British Army "Death Squad" sent to assassinate Republican leaders in the South.

This is being done with Wilson's full knowledge at the same time as he refuses to reopen the Littlejohn affair which reveals the direct complicity of top Tory leaders in organizing known criminals into kidnap and terror squads throughout Ireland.

SPLIT

These policies represent a conscious strategy by Wilson to split the Labor movement as he defends the interests of the Tory and international bankers. Wilson is opening the door to the Tories, providing them with every opportunity to return to power or to form a coalition with Labor's right wing, led by Home Secretary Jenkins, with their entire reactionary program intact.

Wilson's capitalist policies open up the British working class to the greatest dangers. Wilson follows directly in the footsteps of Salvador Allende who disarmed the Chilean workers and peasants with his talk of a "peaceful road to socialism" and opened the door to the fascist military coup.

Only the Workers Revolutionary Party, the British Trotskyist movement, has campaigned to expose Wilson and the Labor leaders and to throw them out of the labor movement.

The WRP has led the campaign for an emergency conference of the Labor party to reject Wilson's policies and to unite the working class around a socialist program to meet the crisis. In this, they have won tremendous support in the working class.
BY HAL STANTON
PITTSBURGH—Teamsters Local 211, representing 700 truck drivers and circulation men at the Pittsburgh Press Company, a Sunday afternoon newspaper, has struck for the second time in the last three months.

The union, which has been working without a contract since last December 31, notified the press on Friday, March 30, that they would strike at 5 p.m. the next day if no agreement on a new contract was reached.

The Press proceeded to lock out its entire work force the next day, giving almost 48 hours before Local 211 established its picket lines.

The strike has shut down both of the daily newspapers serving Pittsburgh. Strikes of over 1,000 have also closed a construction project at the Pittsburgh Press plant, as the members of the building trades unions refused to cross Locks picket lines.

Nothing has been resolved in 21 bargaining sessions which have been held between the union and the Press since November. The Press plans to automate its loading operations, destroying hundreds of jobs.

The union had struck for three days in December over this issue. At stake is the length of the contact, wages, fringe benefits, holiday work, and car allowances.

NEGOTIATING

The Press is currently negotiating with the Typographical Union, No. 7, who have also been working without a contract, but have not yet called a strike.

The Press has already filed suit with the National Labor Relations Board to prevent the local 211 pickets from staging construction work at the plant.

The union leadership, which has kept its members in talks throughout the negotiations, has seriously weakened its union’s position by postponing the strike for three months, giving the company valuable time to prepare.

They have also had an agreement with the Press throughout the last contract, which the company has failed to prepare its present assault on jobs.

BY A REPORTER
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Before the 4 p.m. Monday strike deadline, members of the Baltimore-Washington Newspaper Guild at the Washington Post left their typewriters for home.

"The vote to strike was unanimous and the vote to reject the company’s proposal was unanimous," said Bob Levey, spokesman for the Guild negotiating committee.

"The strategy is to deny the Post the people who bring in the money, the people who bring excellence to the paper."

The issues in the conflict are economic. Post reporters have countered management’s 5.5 percent increase with a demand for $500 per week across the board.

Other economic issues include benefits, job security, and job classification.

No picket lines were thrown up. According to Levey: "The membership voted for this tactic to protect members of other unions who would be asked not to cross lines."

POSSIBILITY

Neither Guild, presstime, nor typographical unions would comment on the possibility of united strike action. Presstime and printers have been working without a contract since last fall.

Today, the Post is coming out with a small print, devoid of editorialists and staff reporting.

One elder woman Guild member expressed her suspicions of management, based on the past union-busting activities of Post: "All executives are trained to operate the machines. They’ll lock us out and bring in the scabs."

While on the one hand noting the union’s ability to break through the wage-price controls set by the Nixon government, Levey sees the labor party as a philosophical question: "Right now, I’m concerned about my 856 members, and I have no thoughts outside of this bread and butter issue."

Washington Post Workers Walk Out

UPI men forced back to work

BY MITCH PATTNoEo
NEW YORK, N.Y.—The 950 United Press International employees voted yesterday to end their three-week strike for higher wages and benefits.

Negotiators from the Wire Service Guild, the union that represents the UPI workers, have refused to campaign for any of the candidates and have thereby laid the basis for the strike to be called off and the men to return to their jobs.

"We have been here in the snow and the rain for three weeks and we are all disgusted with the whole situation."

"When the contract first expired, UPI offered us a 3.7 percent wage increase."

"Everyone knows you can’t support a family on that. So we went on strike. Now we are going back after three weeks on strike and getting 3.7 and no benefits, and no job guarantee."

"That’s what we voted to stay out. So did these men here on the line."

"Two days ago, the company presented the 3.7 percent offer to the Guild. It was the same offer they had made on March 18, when the strike first began."

REJECTED

This offer was put to a vote by the Guild members yesterday and was rejected by 57.8 percent.

The union leadership stated that this vote was not enough of a majority to convince UPI to agree to the union’s terms of a 10 percent increase in wages. They printed a leaflet stating in part that they would present the same offer to union members for another vote today, and they recommended that the company’s offer be accepted.

According to one man who works in the mailroom at UPI, the reason there was only 57.8 percent majority to continue the strike was because the union leadership notified Guild members that there was going to be a vote on the morning of the same day the vote was taken. "Only half the men knew about the vote," he said, "and some were so disgusted with the whole thing that they didn’t bother to show up."

"During the strike, UPI bosses and management personnel brought their families into the shops to scare on the strikers. They used every method they could to break the strike."

"Even after receiving the mandate from the Guild members to continue the strike, the union negotiators insisted that the strike be called off, claiming that they needed at least 75 percent majority in order to maintain talks.

Roofers On Trial In Antitussion Drive

BY A REPORTER
McKeesport, PA.—The trial of nine construction workers, members of Roofers Local 30, has been sent to the jury, in a vicious campaign to destroy Pennsylvania construction unions.

The nine workers face 34 charges, ranging from arson to riot and conspiracy, and face maximum fines and 20-year jail sentences if convicted.

The charges stem from a demonstration of over 1,000 construction workers at the construction site of the Sheraton Valley Forge Hotel in Montgomer County, Pa. on June 5, 1972. A large amount of property, estimated at $100,000, was destroyed.

The men were protesting the non-union hiring practices of J. Leon Appel, owner of the notorious open shop contractor.

The trial, now in its twentieth week, is the longest in Montgomer County history, and the state has spent several hundred thousand dollars to prosecute the case. These costs parallel the cost of the Angela Davis trial, as the methods used to victimize militants and socialists are now brought to bear against the trade unions.

DETROIT

 Attempted himself a special detective to work with the police in gathering evidence.

Throughout the trial, the prosecutor referred to a conspiracy by the unions in their attempt to fight back against non-union conditions.

These rights can only be defended today in the critical struggle to construct a labor party to nationalize the construction industry under the control of all construction workers.

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"I went down fighting," said a newsman who was picketing in front of the Daily News Building this morning.

"We have been here in the snow and the rain for three weeks and we are all disgusted with the whole situation."

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Pinochet Reveals Plan Behind the Coup

By John Crawford

General Augusto Pinochet, the Chilean military dictator, has admitted that the coup d'etat which overthrew the Popular Unity regime six months ago was planned more than a year in advance by the army general staff.

Interviewed by the magazine Ercilla in Santiago, Pinochet said: "On April 13, 1973, we analyzed the possibilities on the army general staff and that day we concluded that the conflict between the executive power and the legislature could not be resolved by constitutional means."

At the time, President Salvador Allende's government was planning to nationalize the copper industry but met opposition from the Congress dominated by the Christian Democrats. The Congress had previously forced the resignation of the Defense Minister Jose Toha.

WASHINGTON

The Christian Democrats organized mass agitation among the middle class against the nationalization proposals and behind the scenes appeals were made to Washington. The parties involved were mainly Americans.

Only a fortnight before the date on which Pinochet said the coup plot was hatched, the Popular Unity government placed retired General Alberto Grossi and other former officers under arrest for plotting to overthrow the regime.

A statement issued at the time of the arrests emphasized that some officers had "rejected approaches made to them by the conspirators," who belonged to the fascist Fatherland and Freedom movement.

Pinochet's interview makes clear that if the serving officers did reject Green's overtures, it was only because they were plotting a coup of their own.

Throughout the whole period from April 1972 to September 1973 Popular Unity functionaries, with the Stalinites on the forefront, were assuring the workers that the armed forces would uphold the constitution.

Pinochet also demolishes the military regime's own myths. Since taking power on September 11 last year, the junta has maintained officially that the coup was hastily improvised to counter "Plan Z," a supposed plot by the Allende government to liquidate the right wing.

In fact, as Pinochet makes clear, the coup was minutes prepared long in advance. The plans were brought up to date in May 1973 and again after the abortive uprising of June 29, the terrors which was halted by the intervention of General Carlos Prats, the then commander-in-chief.

From that day on, Pinochet told the Ercilla reporters: "The wheel of history rolled inexorably to the morning of September 11. When the country was informed that a military junta had been set up and that it was demanding the resignation of President Allende."

The carefully-laid plans became defensive-defensive, instead of being simply defensive, and they were carried out in an impeccable manner," he added. As for "Plan Z," Pinochet was more than vague: "We have seen information," he said. "We know that there were arms and that something was being prepared. But we did not know what or when. When the attention of our intelligence service was the propaganda that the government had begun against a civil war."

"This is a typical method when you want to start a civil war, so we were on the alert. When Hitler declared that he did not want to make war, that was exactly what he was getting ready to do."

So much for the Stalinites idea that they could avert a civil war by verbal appeals. Pinochet's words are a crushing indictment of the criminal betrayal carried out against the working class by the Popular Unity regime.

The parties of the Popular Unity—the Communist Party, Socialist Party, Radicals, MAPU, etc.—never ceased to proclaim the loyalty of the armed forces to the constitution.

The workers were left completely defenseless—attempts to build up a militia were opposed, particularly by the Stalinites, on the ground that this could only incite the right wing. In the event, as Pinochet says, it was just this kind of talk against civil war that precipitated the coup.

From their own class stand-point—that of the capitalists, class—the army chiefs of Chile were right. They foresaw the civil war months in advance and prepared for it. But the crime of the Popular Unity lies in the fact that it did everything to prevent the working class preparing to meet the class enemy in battle.

Despite the bureaucracy, some preparations were made in the working class. The Cordones Industriales in the factory belt around Santiago had some arms and in certain factories strongpoints were prepared for resistance should a coup occur.

But unlike Pinochet's forces, the Cordones Industriales were strictly defensive and lacked any overall command. Each factory was at best an isolated strongpoint. The strength and weakness of this arrangement was already known to Pinochet and the general staff.

HELCOP TROOPS

Tell him how the abortive coup of June 29 revealed that the Cordones could react. To meet this situation, Pinochet claims to have changed the coup plan to bring in helicopter-borne troops against the workers' strongholds."

"God helped me and widened my vision of things. And on July 4 I changed my plans. I sent a note calling for the organization of mobile helicopterborne units able to intervene in street fighting."

"I circumscribed the plans in the guise of internal security proposals. We decided that this struggle, this war, must take place here in Santiago. That is why I repeat: the band of God showed us that the Cordones could react."

In fact, on September 11 there was little real fighting. According to Pinochet this was because "the enemy was surprised." But he added: "There is surprise and surprise. There is relative surprise and absolute surprise. In our case it was a surprise like the Allied landings in Normandy in 1944."

"Everyone knew the landing would take place. Not one knew when. In Chile, everyone knew something was coming. But they did not know when."

The lesson for the working class of western Europe, and British workers in particular, are all too obvious.

The peaceful road to socialism—paddled by the Stalinites—is a trap. It leads to the concentration camp and the graveyard.

The capitalist state consists of bodies of armed men whose job it is to uphold the rights of private property.

The lesson of Chile above all, is the necessity for the building of a mass revolutionary party dedicated to the overthrow of capitalist private property and the destruction of the bourgeois state machine and ruthlessly exposing all those who stand for the peaceful road."

At the same time that the Industrial Workers of the World was fighting to organize the western working class in the lumber, construction and railway industries, it turned to the mass of unorganized workers in the East, most of whom had just immigrated to America, spoke no English and were forced to work under brutal sweatshop conditions. The IWW fought from its very origins to reach these new arrivals with its message of organizing virtual recruiting stations at Ellis Island to greet the new arrivals and to sign them up in one "Big Union." In order to reach all the different immigrants, it published 13 newspapers in English, French, Hungarian, Swedish, Yiddish, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Slavic, and Lithuanian. It also conducted its street corner rallies in many languages and many of its top organizers, such as Jack Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, were recently arrived immigrants themselves.

While the IWW placed one of its major emphases on the need to organize the immigrant worker, the American Federation of Labor was demanding restrictive legislation to keep out the European, and most particularly the southern and southeastern European, worker. The IWW took up a sharp campaign against the AF of L on this issue, recognizing the international solidarity of the entire working class against the capitalists.

SHARP STAND
Because of the sharp stand the IWW took in defending the rights of the immigrants, it immediately became the most powerful organization among this section of the working class. One report in the Industrial Worker, which ran ad after ad, said thousands of times, reveals the tremendous support the IWW enjoyed among these workers:

"Our hall was surprised yesterday morning when 200 discontented slaves, of seven different nationalities, all dressed in quietly and arranged themselves for a meeting. When asked the purpose of their visit, they answered in chorus: 'We want to join the IWW.' Two secretaries were kept busy the rest of the day making out the red cards."

The IWW launched a vigorous campaign throughout the country against discrimination against the immigrant and Black worker. It developed into an issue that workers be considered equal and united in a common cause. It fought against the socialists on the West Coast who, it stated, had "swallowed the capitalist bait" that the Japanese and Chinese workers, as well as other people whose presence would drag down the living standards of the American worker.

In this fight for participation in a united movement, the greatest strength of the IWW was its ability to act quickly, to act at the moment, for the principles of class unity in the struggles against capital. As it stated in its founding conference:

"There is no race problem. There is only a class problem. The economic interests of all workers be they white, Black, brown or yellow, are identical, and all are included in the program of the IWW. It has one program for the entire working class—the abolition of the capitalist system."

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE
In carrying out its principles of organizing the entire working class, the IWW led two of the most powerful strikes of the entire history of the American working class. The first of these took place in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912.

Lawrence was controlled by the American Woolen Company, owned by J. P. Morgan, the most powerful textile corporation in America. Altogether, there were 12 mills in the city, each employing over 25,000 workers. These mills made enormous profits, although at the end of 1910 the 12 mills had a total capital investment of over $70 million. In 1911, the workers were organized into the Lawrence Labor Union, which was the first union in the United States to gain more than 20 percent of the employees.

In 1912, Lawrence was nothing more than one huge slum. It was the most crowded city in the United States at the time, with 37,790 workers in 1912 alone. It had placed postcards and billboards in town threatening the firing of any striking textile workers holding bags of gold and standing outside of fancy homes. Consequently, by 1912, thousands of Italians, Poles, Russians, Syrians, and Lithuanians had flocked to Lawrence, seeking the great American dream. Within a one-half mile radius of the mill district, 35 different nationalities, speaking 50 different languages lived. The largest immigrant group in the city was the Italians. Lawrence workers faced some of the worst conditions of any workers in the country during that period. The introduction of the two-loom system in the woolen mills, together with fastidious speedup in the cotton mills had led to mass layoffs, unemployment, and wage cuts. The average textile worker only made $8.36 per week when the mills were running full time, which hardly ever occurred.

At the same time, the cost of living was higher in Lawrence than anywhere else on the East Coast. Rents for room and tenement apartments were as high as $5 a week. Thus, to survive, it was necessary for the entire family, including children, to work in the mills.

In fact, of the 32,000 textile workers in Lawrence, over half were women and children. A study made at the time of the working conditions revealed:

"A considerable number of the boys and girls die within the first two or three years after beginning work. Thirty-six out of every 100 of all the men and women who work in the mills die before or by the time they are 25 years of age. Because of malnutrition, work strain, and occupational diseases, the average mill worker's life in Lawrence is over 22 years shorter than that of the manufacturer."

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Part Four
The Great Lawrence
And Paterson Strikes
by Nancy Fields

All the stridents of the IWW being an "undisciplined, sabotage-minded rabble" were exposed as complete lie in Lawrence. Ettor immediately set up a general strike committee of 56 members which gave all nationalities equal representation. All the mills on strike and all crafts and phases of work were represented. In addition, subcommittees for relief, finance, publicity, investigation, and organization were also established. Arturo Giovannitti coordinated the work of these subcommittees. A security system was set up to prevent Pinkertons from getting into these committees and all known agents were placed under constant surveillance.

The general strike committee held daily mass meetings to organize the day's picketing, to keep all the strikers informed of the latest developments, and to give the strikers the necessary feeling of courage and solidarity—in the face of the armed troops—to continue their strike. The international character of the strike was shown in the singing of the "International" on every picket line. The technique of mass picketing, which had never been used before in a large scale way in any strike struggle, was organized with military-like precision by the IWW. When the picket lines in front of the mills were met by the clubs of the police, the strike committee devised the moving picket line. Day after day, the workers moved in a huge chain around the entire mill district and no one could get through the line without being stopped. It moved 14 hours a day and was usually made up of over 20,000 strikers at any one time. Furthermore, this tactic was not illegal, since the workers were not massed right in front of the mill. In fact, every time the city passed a new law aimed at breaking up the strike, the strike committee would devise a new technique to get around that law.

The tremendous power and organization of the working class was clearly revealed in these picket lines and because of the skill of the strikers, the strike was a great victory for the union movement.
The strike committee, the Lawrence strike is regarded not merely as a strike but as a "mini social revolution." The employers reacted with complete panic to the actual threat to their power which was posed in this strike. Less than a week after it had begun, they planted dynamite around the city in an attempt to frame up the strikers leaders. Then, same evening, a woman striker, Anna LoPizzo, was murdered by the police on the picket line. Although Etter and Giovanniotti were three miles away addressing a mass rally they were arrested as "accessories to the murder" and charged with inciting riots and violence. They were refused bail and imprisoned for eight months without even a hearing. Martial law was enforced and the city declared all public meetings illegal.

The employers had hoped to break the strike by arresting these two leaders. However, the IWW immediately sent Big Bill Haywood to take charge. Haywood had the respect of all the workers in Lawrence and more than 15,000 turned out to greet him, carried him through the streets to the Lawrence Commons where he addressed a rally of 25,000.

As was soon to be revealed, the employers had made a big mistake in arresting Etter, for while he had begun the organizing of the strike, Haywood actually became the "true general" at it. Haywood had the experience of many years of leading strikes behind him and he was capable of doing what Etter was not, that is, of patiently organizing the day to day tactics of the strike. As it was noted at the time: "To Haywood remained the more difficult task of keeping the ranks of the strikers intact in the face of daily attacks by the mill owners and their henchmen and leading them to triumph. So well did he perform this task that his fellow Wobblies looked upon the Lawrence strike as reviving William D. Haywood at his best in the role of strike strategist."

Following the arrival of Haywood, the most dramatic event in the strike occurred. In response to the civil war conditions in the city where numerous children were being killed and injured, the strike committee decided to send the strikers' children to other cities.

Over one hundred children left Lawrence in February for New York where they were greeted by over 5,000 members of the Italian Socialist Federation and the Socialist Party. Later 30 more children were sent and they paraded up and down Fifth Avenue. The condition of the children was described by Margaret Sanger, who wrote at the time: "They were pale, emaciated, dejected children. I have seen the children of workers in other cities and industries. I have worked in the slums of New York, but I have never found children who were so uniformly ill-nourished, ill-fed, and ill-clad. Out of the 159 children, only four had underwear on, their overalls was almost in rags, their coats were simply torn to shreds and it was the bitterest weather we have had this winter."

The sight of these children aroused tremendous sympathy for the Lawrence strikers. And the employers followed up a war against more children from Lawrence. This action aroused the entire working class and Socialist Congressman Victor Berger passed a resolution in Congress condemning the action. Shortly after this action, the strike was settled, resulting in a victory for the textile workers.

LESSONS OF LAWRENCE

The victory at Lawrence had far more than local significance. It led to the organization of the textile industry throughout the Northeast and Midwest. Within two months, more than 50,000 textile workers had received wage increases as a result of the Lawrence strike.

The fact that 52,000 workers, speaking 50 languages could be organized into one united fighting body gave a tremendous impetus to the developing union movement throughout the country. The AFL's assertion that few more workers could be organized was soundly disproven at Lawrence.

By far the greatest importance of the Lawrence strike lay in the outstanding organizing techniques developed by the strikers which were to be employed later in the great battles of 1916-1918 which led to the creation of the mass industrial union movement. The CIO. In Lawrence, the strong support of the IWW, that is, its ability to organize and discipline thousands of workers, as well as to bring together workers of all nationalities, reached its high point. Together with the free speech fight, Lawrence turned the IWW into a mass movement.

However, as occurred following every successful strike led by the IWW, as it was over, the organization virtually collapsed in the city. The real strength of the IWW was its leadership and political organization which, pulled out of each local area to go off and lead another battle and thus, no cohesive permanent organization remained behind. A member of the Lawrence IWW noted at the time: "When the strike and the Etter and Giovanniotti struggle was over, every one of the organizers who had worked to do else where, but the fact stands out, that the work of organizing during the strike was not done by the more important work of organization."

Thus, the lack of a permanent organizing center in each local area was to contribute to the eventual decline of the IWW. In fact, it was the IWW's total scum for the AFL's major business organization which eventually disregarded the real strength of the AFL, which was to actually create permanent, strong, independent organizations to provide a continuous defense of the needs of the workers, not to help in building up temporary committees to lead great struggles.

Of course, this lack of concern for the creation of a permanent organization is no accident, but lay in the very principles of the AFL. The IWW did not believe in negotiating with the companies over grievances workers might have, but held that there was only one institution which could take a stand against the employers and that was the strike.

Furthermore, they held that each local strike was only a step to one big general strike which would overwhelm the company and itself and it was to bring about this general strike that they devoted all their major efforts.

However, the IWW did not collapse following the Lawrence strike. In fact, they took forward the techniques developed in Lawrence and applied them in Akron and Detroit and above all in the great Paterson, New Jersey strike in 1913.

On the conditions that the Paterson strikers could be unionized, the Paterson working class was vitally important, the same class that existed in Lawrence, the same class that existed for militant, internacionalism. Several unsuccessful strikes had been made in the local AFL, containing unions, and when the strikers were sold out by the AFL negotiators, they turned to look for a new leader.

At this point, Daniel De Leon's faction of the IWW, known as the Detroit IWW, which had played no role in the struggles of the working class since it split from the IWW in 1906, entered Paterson to begin to organize among the textile workers. The leaders joined up Local 25 and in February, 1913, they went out on strike.

In keeping with De Leon's philosophy of labor education, the strike was organized in a completely pacifist manner. No attempt was made to destroy capital or to destroy the means of production. The strikers saw out to the public, to the workers of the city, to the strikers of other places, for funds to be used to hire outside support. Formed in 1912, the Industrial Workers of the World, which was the IWW itself, was the only effective faction of the IWW.

At this point, the leadership of the Paterson strike was decided when the Chicago Railroad Delegates organized a conference of the unions and De Leon called a conference of the local leaders.

In spite of the tremendous support the pageant received, it failed financially because the operating costs were too high. Even the proceeds from the shows were simply too great. And at the same time, the strike began to work out of necessity. Haywood had fought so hard that the following year he was forced to go down.

The tactics that had worked in Lawrence, failed in Paterson. Following this strike, the IWW underwent a tremendous period of decline. Although it continued to lead battles in the Midwest and the West for a few more years, it never again was to emerge in the East.
At the same time that the Industrial Workers of the World was fighting to organize the western working class in the garment industry and the textile mills, it turned to the mass of unorganized workers in the East, most of whom had just immigrated to America, spoke no English and were forced to work under brutal sweatshop conditions. The IWW fought from its very origins to reach these newly arriving immigrants, setting up a network of outreach recruiters in Ellis Island to greet the new arrivals and to sign them up to the "One Big Union." In order to reach all the different immi-
giants, it published 13 newspapers in English, French, Yiddish, German, Russian, Italian, Polish, Spanish, and Lithuanian.

It also corresponded in many languages to many of its largest organizers, particularly those in Seattle, who were organizing the textile workers. Arthur Giovannetti, recently arrived immigrants, were quickly and efficiently organized.

While the IWW placed one of its major emphases on organizing the textile workers in the North East, it was not the only organizational formation that was working to promote the rights of the workers. As the labor movement was developing, the radical leaders of the IWW were demanding restrictive legisla-
tion in order to wage a more aggressive campaign, particularly the southern and southeastern European workers, who were organizing a campaign against the AFL on this issue, organizing via the IWW and organizing the entire working class against the capital.

SHARP STAND

Because of the sharp stand the IWW took in demanding the right of free speech, it immediately became the most powerful organizing force in the textile industry. It was an organization that told the workers that their work was important, that what they were doing was important, and that they were not alone.

On April 15, 1918, the IWW began a campaign across the country against discrimination against working women. It demanded that all women be considered equal to men and treated as such. It also demanded that the right of free speech be protected.

The campaign was successful. The strongest of the IWW lay in the South, where the company was forced to recognize the rights of the workers and to stop their organizing.

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE

Lawrence began in February 1912. The Lawrence textile workers faced some of the most difficult and challenging situations in the country during that period. The industrialization of this city, the birthplace of American labor, had created the most difficult situation of the period. The Lawrence textile workers were the first to demand the right of free speech.

The strike began as a virtual battle on January 1, 1912. Lawrence had been the site of the first major strike in the United States. The Lawrence strikers had already won the right to work, and the strikers themselves had already won the right to strike. The Lawrence strikers had already won the right to go on strike without fear of retribution.

The strike was a hard one. The Lawrence strikers faced constant repression from the company. The strike continued for several weeks, and the strikers were forced to continue their struggle.

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Stern strikes had been utilized in the past, and the Lawrence strikers knew that they would face constant repression. But they also knew that they had a strong base of support. The Lawrence strikers knew that they had the support of the people of the city and the state.

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LESSONS OF LAWRENCE

The Lawrence strike was an important victory for the working class. It demonstrated that the working class could and would fight for their rights. The Lawrence strikers had shown that the working class could not only organize but also win. The Lawrence strikers had shown that the working class could not only organize but also win.

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The present uncontrollable worldwide inflation is creating conditions of powerful movement in the working class in defense of its living standards which will bring it into direct conflict with the government.

It is clear that the wage demands being put forward by different sections of workers. Teachers in Cincinnati are on strike for an 11 percent increase. New York Times and News have refused to accept an offer based on the guidelines. Reporters at The Washington Post are demanding a 25 percent raise over 5000 per year.

Therefore, at every time the present system of wage and price controls are expiring, leading economists and representatives of the government voice the need for methods of wage controls modeled on the corporate state setup which exists under the Brazilian Military junta in a corporate state, trade unionism, all independence and become an instrument of the state for policing workers.

A sophisticated school of corporate state theoreticians is emerging around right-wing economist Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. His writings on the Brazilian system of controlling inflation have been derided by the Wall Street Journal as "absolutely dazzling.

Friedman advocates a system of government indexing for inflation. Under this scheme, the government would automatically adjust interest rates, taxes, and index certain government expenditures, into wages, to correspond to the rate of inflation. Every aspect of the economy would have a government controlled escalator clause.

The heart of the Friedman proposal is that it would eliminate the right of the trade union movement to negotiate for wages, assigning this role entirely to state decisions.

The trade union would be transformed into institutions of capital, their main purpose would be to supervise and police government imposed wage dictats. This is a plan to reduce millions of workers to state dependent wage earners.

When the military government took power in Brazil in 1964, inflation was soaring at nearly 100 percent. The "inflationary spiral" was reduced in five years reducing inflation, the only thing the government had nothing to do with Professor Friedman's indexes.

Starting in 1964, the dictatorship took measures to crush the economy into submission, banning strikes, restrictions on wages, food, labor, and murder squads, the government created mass unemployment, drove down real wages by almost a fifth in three years, and transferred vast profits to the most powerful capitalists.

Huge numbers of peasants from rural areas were driven into the towns and cities creating conditions for the Brazilian "miracle" which was produced on the basis of broken unions, starving workers, and swollen profits for the companies. Child mortality is in the region of 1000, surpassed only by Haiti in all of Latin America.

It was in this way that Brazilian inflation was brought down to less than 10 percent and Friedman the only one to look towards Brazil. A recent article in The New York Times by the chief economist Shear State Bank and Trust Company of Boston concludes that Brazil "proves that it is possible to stay ahead of the inflationary spiral... to grow."

In a booklet titled Economics and the Public Purpose, Gaibraith praised Nixon's efforts at controlling inflation claiming his program of government "planning" in which wages would be allowed to rise by government edict only in accordance with rates in productivity. He cloaked his corporate state proposals in socialist rhetoric maintaining that such control would enable government to generate a "socialist economy" without losing control of the state.

Both Gaibraith and Friedman are sounding the warning to the working class. The labor movement is conditioned with wage agreements since 1971. Now they are proposing to deepen this collaboration with a voluntary limit on wage increases through a "social contract" which will deter the independent movement of the working class from the state and state dictatorship.

Both Gaibraith and Friedman are sounding the warning to the working class. The labor movement is conditioned with wage agreements since 1971. Now they are proposing to deepen this collaboration with a voluntary limit on wage increases through a "social contract" which will deter the independent movement of the working class from the state and state dictatorship.

The only alternative to dictatorship is the fight to build a new union committed to the complete independence of the unions from the state. This requires a fight for the complete independence of the working class through the construction of a labor party pledged to socialist principles.

by jeff sebastian

8000 People In Ohio Facing Starvation

BY LOUIS MILLER
COLUMBUS - More than 8000 people here are facing starvation, according to a survey by the City-County Human Resource Council.

The study is based on food demands made at emergency food banks by men, women, who, "regardless of income, were in need because they simply were not able to support enough money to live on."

The report reveals the majorities of persons seeking, and an emergency food supplies were on welfare or government pensions. Twenty-five percent had not received wages, pensions, welfare checks, and food stamps, but were eligible to do so.

Recently, Bulletin reporters were told by disabled Columbus Coated Fabric workers that the workers' compensation payments had been stopped at the onset of a strike involving their union February 9. Attempts to redeem payments had been fruitless, state government officials.

The Bulletin study shows many persons had to go do without food, due to dwindling food supplies or requirements of the church-operated pantries.

Most food baskets provide canned goods to last three or four days. Churches also require membership and proof of cleanliness of the caches.

The number going hungry is said to represent the "tip of the iceberg. It is estimated that a greater number of affected persons are receiving food gifts from friends and neighbors or have resorted to theft.

Since the statistics were gathered in November 1972, food pantries have been reporting tremendous increase in requests for food. The increase is directly attributed to a 562 percent rise in relief rolls, rising inflation, and change in helper requirements.

Meanwhile, Governor John J. Gilligan, who called out National Guardsmen on striking truckers last February, has subsequently launched a campaign to reduce the shortfall in aid for De- pendent Children (ACF) recipients.

An official of the Gilligan administra- tion is said to have dis- covered a vast number of per- sons receiving illegally "exces- sive" amounts of aid.

On January 18, 1977, the CTA won the right to represent MCI teachers in the Cincinnati school system.

Russell stated that the CTA is seeking the support of the labor movement and has already ap- pealed to the Cincinnati Central Labor Council.

The teachers stated that they were "well aware" that CTA members would be in- excess of Nixon's official guidelines, but one said that it is im- possible to live with the 5.5 per- cent figure.

Teachers Strike Cripples Cincinnati School System

BY DAVID NORTH
CINCINNATI, Apr. 9—The Cincinnati Teachers Association which began yesterday.

Nineteen schools out of 105 have already cooperated of agreement with the Cincinnati Federation of Teachers to be ratified tonight, will cripple efforts by the Board of Education to keep the school system open.

The teachers are striking in defiance of the union-busting Ferguson Law, which bans strikes by public employees in the state of Ohio.

Spokesman for the CTA declared that the strike is "unavoidable" since the board's refusal to make a decent wage offer and its decision to imple- ment major layoffs this fall.

More than a two to one margin, the teachers voted to strike and passed a resolution which declared that there was an overwhelming majority of all Cincinnati public school teachers gave the Cincinnati Board of Education a Sunday, April 7, 1974 deadline for the completion of a new agreement, and.

Whereas the statute of negotia- tions is not acceptable at this time, it is evident that a large majority of teachers will be jobless in the fall, class rooms will be seriously overcrowded, the children in Cincinnati will receive a lower quality of education.

The teachers are striking will not be un- reasonably transferred with no protec- tion, the property of the school, salaries do not meet the present cost of living expenses.

Today and all other unre- solved issues lead us to move out of the Cincinnati public schools teachers' union and all workers in the city.

Today, 1977, work stoppage.

Harriet Russell, president of the CTA, said that the union is demanding an 11 percent wage increase for the first year of the contract as well as a reaper clause which would allow the union to negotiate additional wage increases in December to compensate for inflation.

She also said that the board privately decided two weeks ago to eliminate several hundred jobs, and refuses to discuss any "maintenance of standards" proposals.

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Mechanics To Strike

BY A REPORTER
MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 6—Auto mechanics and body shop men of the Minneapolis union and suburban areas orga- nized in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 974 voted to reject the latest company offer and authorize strike action almost unanimously at a mass meeting held today.

When asked about their preparations to strike, a union leader said, "We are preparing to strike some 50 auto dealers when the contract expires on March 31. The com- pany refuses to improve its offer. We have many issues centering on straight time rates, incentive and percentage rates, 40 hour guarantees, and the cost of living clause."

Meanwhile, the strike of the St. Paul auto mechanics on similar issues is now entering its second week, with no new offer from representatives of the auto dealers in the St. Paul area.

These men, organized in Local 237 of the International Associa- tion of Machinists struck April 2. As one worker put it to the Bulletin: "Our money demands are one of the many differences the company figures out pay—by the time they end up, the deal is out of living clause. Without that, any- thing we get we have to pay today, the way the prices keep going up."

Another worker explained how their cost of living clause, at least $6.50 an hour to make it at today's prices, and the most we get is $415 an hour.

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Lordstown Men Attack Settlement

BY FRED MUELLER

LORDSTOWN, Ohio— Workers at the Vega auto assembly plant are awaiting strike authorization following the local contract settlement for workers at the adjoining Fisher Body fabricating plant in the Lordstown GM complex.

The vote to accept the Fisher Body settlement was very close. Although 2000 came to the meeting, only 700 stayed long enough to vote, and the margin was extremely narrow in spite of pressure by the local and international leadership to accept.

Some workers saw no point in continuing the strike under conditions where the local and international leadership were insisting on continuing the strike in other plants, even in the Lordstown complex itself.

UNIOH

One worker at the fabricating plant told the Bulletin, "The company is trying to outlast us; it is doing nothing. Only a few workers voted because they aren't seeing anything happening. They don't see any change. The strike accomplished nothing. After the strike it is the same as before, except we lost six days pay."

Another worker said, "We shouldn't have gone back so quickly. Nothing is changed. They settled a few things. It's only a temporary settlement. They don't want to do anything that will hurt the company."

A worker at the assembly plant expressed the feeling of the great majority of his fellow workers: "What meed off is when they pull out the Vega plant, when the company should have gone down right after the fabricating plant goes out, the union allows the truck plant to keep working."

"They won't call out the workers at all three plants. They won't even call for all the members of Local 1122, which includes the truck plant."

The truck tire builders and the Banbury, where the raw rubber is mixed and made into tread rubber, have been out. "Computers have killed them. They sent a batchmen in and he's done a job. The company's absorbed all the lost earnings," one worker stated. "The East Trad Tubor, the passenger tire department and right down the line, like a tidal wave taking its toll, have had their wages cut."

The workers make clear that workers on indefinite layoffs is being prolonged because this massive attack on the tire workers' pay and working conditions. Moreover the leadership won't take up the wage fight poised by 10 to 11 percent inflation. What is needed is an all-out drive for a 15 percent wage hike and a restoration of the pre-computer piecework rates and working conditions.

State appeals court Friday, April 12, 1974 /Bulletin/Page 9

AIM Charges New FBI Wiretapping

BY JEAN BRUST

Henry Peters, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division, was subpoenaed to testify in a hearing on the Wounded Knee case by Federal Judge Fred Nichols today.

Along with Peterson, subpoenas were issued to Carl Blecker, chief of the criminal division of the Justice Department, W. Mark Felt, former acting second-in-command of the FBI, plus two top FBI agents, Roy Moore, chief of the Jackson, Mississippi FBI Bureau who was convicted last year in the Wounded Knee case during the occupation last year, and Joseph Triimbach, head of the Minneapolis office of the FBI who was in charge at the start of the occupation.

The recess in the trial of Russell Means and Dennis Banks is now in its third week, as Judge Nichols conducts hearings on the Defense motion to dismiss the case due to illegal wire tap and also to government misconduct. The hearings were originally scheduled to last three days, but each day has brought new and more startling evidence confirming the police state methods used by the government to try to break AIM.

Evidence of the wiretap mounted as M. Joe Poirier, whose life has already been threatened by goon squads on the reservation because of his testimony, revealed Friday that he had personally given a key to the main telephone office on the Pine Ridge reservation to the head US Marshall, Tommy Hudson. Since this means the government had access to the switchboard, they probably were monitoring every telephone on the reservation, not only the one in the Wounded Knee Trading Post.

In the face of this mounting evidence, the judge remitted last Monday he knew nothing of any monitoring of phone as Kenneth Tillen, one of the defense attorneys stated, "This hearing should end with Joseph Triimbach in prison. He has already been caught at three separate instances of perjury before this court."

In the meantime Dennis Banks and Russell Means have been excused from court during the hearings, and have been traveling trying to get the news of what has been going on in the St. Paul court house into the news media outside of the Twin City area. There has been almost a complete blackout of all news since the first few days of the trial, in spite of the astounding Watertage type revelations that are being uncovered each day.

United Rubber Workers

BY JOHN WERNER

DAYTON—1400 Dayton Tire and Rubber workers, members of Local 225 of the United Rubber Workers (URW) (United Rubber Workers) struck the company Sunday night.

Local President Robert C. Yates has not revealed what the union's wage demands are.

When the Bulletin reporter went into the local headquarters and asked a member of the negotiating committee what the demands were, he was told that "all questions had to be directed at the Federal mediator."

RATES

There is a mass attack by the company on the piece work rates of the workers. The company has computerized to make work standards work up so that the workers can't make out. One worker stated that through the computers "they are trying to make robots out of us."

The Tire room and East Tuber (auto) room is made up of com­puters. They have had their pay cut between $12.50 and $20.00 an hour and they are working harder than ever. One worker said "the overall goal is 133 percent of normal for the whole plant."

The truck tire builders and the Banbury, where the raw rubber is mixed and made into tread rubber, have been out. "Computers have killed them. They sent a batchmen in and he's done a job. The company's absorbed all the lost earnings," one worker stated. "The East Trad Tubor, the passenger tire department and right down the line, like a tidal wave taking its toll, have had their wages cut."

The workers make clear that workers on indefinite layoffs is being prolonged because this massive attack on the tire workers' pay and working conditions. Moreover the leadership won't take up the wage fight poised by 10 to 11 percent inflation. What is needed is an all-out drive for a 15 percent wage hike and a restoration of the pre-computer piecework rates and working conditions.

UAW Opens Aerospace Conference

BY JOHN DUNN

ST. LOUIS, April 9—Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers is in town for a three day National Aerospace Conference with representatives from across the country outlining bargaining objectives for the industry.

Workers said, "We're taking a look at the question of wages, with this rampant inflation."

He was quoted earlier as saying he doesn't intend to make the wage package inflationary. "What he is saying is that he doesn't intend to fight for pay increases with inflation, as the national contracts bear out."

On a radio talk program on Monday evening Woodcock said: "There have been over 100,000 indefinite layoffs in auto. There is a 14.7 percent unemployment rate and there were 220,000 less jobs in March than in July of last year."

The massive General Motors plant here which has been operating without a local contract for over two years. The workers said, "We need a nationwide shutdown, that's the only way we can make them stop messing with us."

At Carter Carburetor--corporate negotiations are under way for a new three year contract. They are also attempting to take away the right of union officials to carry out their business as within the plant. Carter is also threatening massive cutbacks in personnel.

"We need 1.00 an hour the first year," a Carter worker said. "They don't want to give us anything, it's going to be a long strike in June."

midwest news

VEGA

Sandra, a 2nd shift worker at the Vega plant, told the Bulletin these days she is fighting drive against absenteeism, and the attacks on health and safety conditions: "You have to get a doctor's note for everything. If your baby is sick, you must take him to the doctor and get a note whether he's sick enough to require a doctor's visit or not. Otherwise, you get a disciplinary
layoff.

"One guy took off work for a funeral in his family, and he got a note. So I even demanded a letter from the fund's director that he had attended the funeral."

"One worker was sent to the hospital at the plant when he complained of feeling ill. They sent him right back to the job. He fainted and was taken back to the hospital. He fell face down on the ramp, instead of being taken to a hospital. He didn't even fall if he had fallen between work and had been killed."

The rank of Local 1122 have already begun a battle against the strike authorization. This must be extended to a fight for a national labor union and the building of a labor party to force the company to contract against inflation, layoffs and speed-up.

TUAPL

The Dayton Auto Conference of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party took action on all these issues facing the Lordstown workers—the compulsory overtime with 9-hour shifts at the Fisher Body plant, the speed-up and bad working conditions, the attacks on health and safety, the threat of layoffs spreading through the rest of industry and economy.

The fight against these attacks must be linked to the fight against layoffs. While the plant auto workers are facing the government of big business, the state of bad working conditions, the drive through strike action and the building of a labor party.

A report-back meeting on the conference is being held by the Workers League and the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, on April 17 in Youngstown, to take this fight forward.
The Conversation, produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, is a horror film whose only interesting feature is a glimpse into the world of electronic surveillance, through the experiences of Harry Caul, the top man on the West Coast. A young couple has a conversation at luncheon time in the crowded public square complete with a band playing blues songs. Harry Caul will earn himself $15,000 for recording that one conversation.

Three Tapes

Caul gets his three tapes through the use of a variety of devices, the most spectacular being something that erases all noises but the pitch of the horn.

Gene Hackman as Harry Caul in the process of eavesdropping.

by Collette Windsor

The Conversation

BY SHEILA BREIM

Farmerworkers’ leader Cesar Chavez and AFL-CIO head George Meany announced that the results of their joint talks in Washington will be the AFL-CIO’s support of the boycott of California table grapes and lettuce not harvested by the United Farmworkers of America. But the UFW has agreed to end its nationwide boycott of Safeway stores and other unionized retail markets.

Although Chavez hailed the agreement as a major victory, AFL-CIO support is no support at all. It is a retreat and diversification from mobilizing the tremendous power of the labor movement to smash the strikebreakers’ efforts of the growers and the Nixon government.

The agreement is a warranty to the Farm worker that Chavez is planning to use the boycott as a substitute for the kind of activity that this fields this summer, and such a retreat could completely demolish the union.

Meany’s support consists of urging the “entire AFL-CIO membership” to rally behind the farm workers and support the boycott as they did in the CIO and Farah boycotts to win justice for those workers.

Only a few weeks ago 13 farm workers were arrested in the Coachella Valley for picketing. The union has been hit with massive arrests through the years, as well as court injunctions, beatings by hired Teamsters, and harassment by two farm workers in the fields last year.

CHAVEZ

After 13 of the 13 workers, Chavez said that the UFW would “kick the Teamsters out of the fields and not give up strike action.”

However, in the face of a virtual civil war in the fields, Chavez has chosen to cling to the old pattern of the boycott, and to this day maintains ties with the Democratic Party. Spokesmen for the UFW continue to hold out the illusion that the boycott is effective, but in reality the growers have not moved an inch. The boycott has achieved nothing for the farm workers, and nearly all their contracts have been lost.

The boycott has cost the farm workers its membership which now stands at 10,000 compared to a peak of 50,000.

ORGANIZING

In the early years of the farm workers’ struggle, driving the mobs in the 1960s, it was the action of longshoremen refusing to handle grapes and the huge deterrence of protest in the fields that won the gains of the union. But today, the agricultural magnates can no longer afford to give any concessions; they are bent on destroying the union in order to defend their vast profits.

TRADE WAR

Agriculture is California’s number one industry, being used in Nixon’s trade war with Europe to drive down European agriculture with cheap produce. But we have no unions; in this plan, there is no room for unions, decent wages or decent working conditions.

The agreement reached by

Cesar Chavez, President, United Farm Workers of America.

BY TED BAKER

RICHMOND, Calif. — 160 members of United Steelworkers of America are out of work because of the closure of Bethlehem Steel’s Pt. Pinole galvanizing plant. A spokesman for Bethlehem, the closure will not affect other Bethlehem operations on the West Coast, including the Pt. Pinole fabricating plant.

This is an official of Bethlehem told the Bulletin the plant closed because it was unprofitable.

PRODUCTION

He admitted that Bethlehem plans to concentrate steel production facilities in the East and Midwest. All plans for improvements and additions in the West have been dropped. This, along with the fact that the Pt. Pinole plant was 10 years old, but still was considered unprofitable, casts tremendous doubt on the official’s pronouncements.

The leadership of the USWA has accepted the layoffs at Bethlehem, and in fact is assisting the company in carrying them out.

A USWA staff representative, for the Pt. Pinole plant, told the Bulletin: “Both the union and the company are cooperating to the fullest extent to find jobs for those laid off. Bethlehem did not say they would admit the ’employment picture is not too bright. In fact, it’s pretty rough.’”

SKILLED

Out of 160 men laid off, only 24 have found other jobs at Bethlehem’s plant. These were all skilled tradesmen. Many of the rest did not even receive severance pay because they lacked the required seniority.

Originally, Bethlehem had planned to build a huge steel complex at the Pt. Pinole site, including two rolling mills, fabricating, galvanizing and other processing plants. But all Bethlehem’s expansion plans on the West Coast were dropped in the late 1960s because of Japanese competition. Only the fabricating and galvanizing plants were built at Pt. Pinole.

BUILD

Since the addition of the dollar, Bethlehem has been able to compete with the Japanese in West Coast markets. Despite this, there are no plans to build the complex once planned for Richmond. On the contrary, the closure of the galvanizing line at Pt. Pinole may only be the first of many closures of Bethlehem’s plants on the West Coast.

Bethlehem Shuts

Richmond Plant

gene Hackman's character captures caul with fine detail. nothing else in the other job, a field, as the convention scenes reveal, inhabited by the right sort of slimy sales and business people found in any other field.

False Approach

This is a completely false approach, for the people really involved are experts, employed mainly by the government, a fact which the individual sup- posedly guaranteed by the Constitution, the hard fact remains that the techniques and sophisticated equipment used to monitor a lover’s conversation in the film are the same techniques used by this government today to spy on trade unions and other working class organizations, re- vealing the fear of a patriarchal instability of Nixon’s government which defended to protect all their defenders as a class.
**Mass Pickets Shut Electronics Plant**

**BY ALLEN SALTER**

SAN CARLOS, Calif.—1600 members of Local 69 of the IBEW struck Lenkurt Electronics in San Carlos at midnight Friday, April 3. Mass picketing by 500 workers has taken place each morning since the strike began.

Workers voted 94 percent against the company’s latest offer.

The IBEW is demanding a 25 percent increase over two years, paid sick leave, a dental plan and a two-year contract. A union representative said a three-year contract, which is what just expired, would be completely unacceptable because of inflation.

The average wage of a production worker is only $3.80 an hour.

**SUBSIDARY**

Lenkurt is just one of several subsidiaries of General Telephone and Electronics, a billion-dollar corporation almost the size of ITT. Lenkurt produces communications systems for government contracts. They have offered the union a 94 percent increase over three years, with no dental plan or sick leave pay and a cost-of-living raise of 4.6 percent annually.

The last strike at Lenkurt took place in 1968 and lasted 11 weeks. A picket captain told the Bulletin: “Anything is a lot different now because we have younger employees. The last contract after the strike was not much different from what the company originally offered, and we sure regretted it. We’re not going to go through that again. Not with this inflation.”

**EMPLOYEES**

There are a total of 300 employees at the San Carlos plant. Almost 1000 are management and salaried personnel. The IAM workers at Lenkurt are honoring the picket lines as are Teamster drivers who have refused to move supplies across the picket line.

**Bankrupt BART May Close July 1**

**BY MARY MORAN**

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Bay Area Rapid Transit System (BART) may close July 1, it was announced last week by BART general manager B.R. Sholes.

“There is the possibility that a federal grant may let us operate another month or two beyond July 1,” said William Goel, director of finance.

The $1.6 billion train system only opened in the East Bay one and a half years ago and in San Francisco only six months ago. The tube under the Bay connecting Oakland and San Francisco has never been completed.

Sales taxes financing construction of BART will be lifted soon and no provision has been made to substitute the huge operating losses, which would total $100 million over the next several years.

Paul Varacalli, head of Local 360, United Public Employees, which represents the bulk of BART’s 1200 workers, told the Bulletin: “They’re playing games. It’s just a matter of which month. It looks very bad. We have a ‘reduction in force’ clause which requires use of seniority on layoffs, but there is no unemployment insurance.”

Employees of government agencies are not eligible for unemployment compensation in California.

Varacalli said the union could do nothing about the impending layoffs except appeal for an extension of the sales tax.

BART management is clearly preparing to let the system collapse. Two weeks ago it was revealed that the $20 million insurance policy covering errors and omissions in the design had been allowed to lapse.

**Armed Sniper Squad In Hearst, SLA Manhunt**

**BY ANN LORE**

SAN FRANCISCO—Attorney General William Saxbe said today that the “lid is off the kidnapping” and he expects the FBI to get some results now in “cracking the kidnapping” of Patricia Hearst.

The day after Patricia Hearst announced she was joining the Symbionese Liberation Army, California police declared they were combing the Bay Area with the assistance of Green Beret snipers armed with high-powered rifles.

It is clear that the totality of unsubstantiated claims by all sorts of self-proclaimed “experts” on the SLA that Patricia Hearst is already dead are providing the FBI with an aibi to prepare a shoot-out with the SLA and deliberately kill her.

SAXBE

Saxbe has been waiting for a go-ahead for two months to “go get her.” That go-ahead has obviously been given after the most recent lape was received from the Symbionese Liberation Army. It contained a statement from Patricia that she was reentering her former life and has chosen to become a revolutionary fighter with the SLA.

Her statement contained a blazing indictment of the viciousness of the capitalists who will defend their money and power above all else. Everyone is now proceeding on the premise that she is either dead or has been brainwashed.

There has been a great deal of speculation on the process of “brainwashing” which might have been used against向 against Hearst. Hearst’s parents, the San Francisco Examiner, contained an open attack on communism, saying that brainwashing “is the process by which the right to be heard is wrecked by constant usage throughout the Communist world,” implying that the Hearst family have now contacted them to work out possible meetings with Patricia to ascertain that she is alive.

The latest documents from the SLA were sent last week by an editor of the San Francisco Chronicle to the FBI in San Francisco for safekeeping. Immediately, the FBI came in and seized them from Hallinan on the grounds that they may contain clues.

**Pineapple Workers Join Sugar Strike**

BY BARRY GREY

HAWAII—The strike by pineapple workers over the benefits of the Interna-

ional Longshore-

men’s and Warehouse-

men’s Union (ILWU), has now been joined by 6000 ILWU pineapple workers.

The pineapple workers joined the sugar workers on Sunday, April 7, almost a month after the sugar workers went out on strike. The combined strike has actually paralyzed the econ-

omy of Hawaii, which is based on these two crops. The ILWU has enormous power over the Hawaiian economy. It organizes the tourist trade and above all the docks.

The sugar harvest has started and will stretch through June and July, and pine-

apple is harvested shortly after-

wards.

The central issue in both

strikes is job security. The pine-

apple company has announced their intention to move many of the jobs in the Philippines and Thailand, where labor is non-union.

The ILWU is planning a mass plan-

ning of rationalizing operations that will eliminate many jobs. The companies have refused to negotiate on the question of jobs.

The union has taken the posi-

tion that until the companies agree to no layoffs for the life of the contract, negotiations will not be resumed.

Before the pineapple workers went out, 200 ILWU members at the Dole can plant joined the striking sugar workers.

In the most recent dispatch of the President, President Bridges wrote in his last dispatch: “I understand the opinion the sugar workers in Hawaii have won their strike and are holding hands. Now it’s just a matter of the employers re-

cognizing theMenuItem.

Bridges is deliberately seeking to bring in complexity rather than bring out the longstanding sit-{

uation to shut down the island.
Opposition Grows to No-Strike Deal

BY A REPORTER
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio
The I.W. Abel bureaucracy of the United Steel Workers of America is racing against Monday's deadline to ram through a new three-year pact with the ten largest steel producers.

"Awfully close" to agreement is the way industry sources describe the negotiations.

Although the present contract is up on April 11, Abel's "Experimental Negotiating Agreement" calls for all issues not resolved by Monday to be submitted to arbitration.

Under the E.N.A. the steel leadership has given up the right to strike in exchange for early guarantees, a negotiated minimum three percent raise in the first year, a no-strike $150 bonus.

Abel's haste is dictated by his fear of the enormous opposition to his no-strike agreement among the rank and file. He hopes to nail down the agreement with a charge to the Basic Steel Industry Conference, consisting largely of local bureaucrats, for approval.

BIG TEN

The 35,000 workers employed by the Big Ten have absolutely no vote on the contract under the USWA constitution.

It will be pretty much the Aluminum Company of America deal, an industry spokesman declared.

The aluminum contract provided for a wage increase of six cents or about 13 percent over 40 months. It also agreed to a cost of living escalator on pensions and some small improvements in the cost of living escalator which will compensate steel workers for less than half of any inflationary rise in the cost of living.

In addition, the USWA leadership is recommending its cooperation in an industry wide productivity drive which threatens to lower the living standards of tens of thousands of steel workers.

EXPLODE

With inflation now well over 10 percent and prices on basic necessities such as food expected to explode by the summer, the Abel pact is a formula for massive wage cuts and unemployment throughout the steel industry.

The Bulletin spoke with a number of workers active in the Youngstown area about the contract.

Summie Swoobel of the US Steel McDonald plant told us: "If there is this kind of settlement, it doesn't really surprise me. This no-strike agreement doesn't give the workers anything at all." If the majority of the steel workers are against this kind of settlement, it doesn't make any difference. They gave away our right to strike and used us up, and they will try to make us take this settlement without asking us, too.

"When the workers hear about this separation, it is not going to like it. We have to do something before we have nothing left at all."

Larry Speed, US Steel, said: "Prices are going to have the rise with the cost of living. The big argument for the no-strike pact was that the company wouldn't be able to keep up. But look where we are. With all the increases, our wages buy less than a few years ago."

"It's the same thing with Nixon's tax cuts for them, and one for us. Here in Youngstown, the Dalton-Daly Co. needs a $500,000 water bill. They still haven't paid, but nobody has cared. But if I didn't pay an $8 bill, they would shutoff my water right away. You don't only have Watergate in Washington, but right down the line. County, city, state—it's the same thing all over, and it didn't start with Nixon. He got caught.

A worker from Youngstown Sheet & Tube said: "Steel workers are behind the workers in GM and in Packard Electric on wages, pensions, and medical benefits. We have to have the right to strike. It is hard to see what can be done about it, besides voting for a new leadership against Able. But if everybody united against him, we might be able to do something. All the steel workers demand a special election, maybe we could get rid of Able."

A worker from the Campbell Works, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Local 245, told the Bulletin: "If the auto workers and the coal miners can fight for their demands, then we should be able to strike just like them. If the workers at GM and in the mines have problems, so do us."

LEADERSHIP

"We have to reelect the leadership of this union. We need that. With who and what is the question that many of us have just started thinking about."

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is fighting to turn the opposition developing in every plant to the construction of a leadership committed to the abolition of the productivity deals and the E.N.A.

The fight in steel must be taken forward in every local with resolutions rejecting this pact and an immediate strike action to win a $1 an hour increase with a 100 percent cost of living escalator.

This struggle in steel means an all-out confrontation with the government which is modeled on its plans to control all wages on the guidelines set by the Abel bureaucracy. Such a political struggle can only be taken forward with the fight to build a labor party committee to the nationalization of the steel industry under workers control.

The Bulletin 10th Anniversary Fund

We have received $225,57 this week towards the Tenth Anniversary Bulletin Fund for $50, bringing our grand total to $18,357. Let us keep the legislative program alive.

We need $14,740 or $500 per week, to bring us to the two-thirds goal of $23,000 by April 30.

The $740 raised the last week of March shows that this can be done.

The Flushbottom and the Lower East Side are off to a good start, with successful parties raising $52 and $475 each. St. Louis West raised over $100 in one week, and Detroit came close to that with $112.

Every branch must go all-out now to raise the $5000 we need by next week.

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Alianza de las organizaciones sindicales para la lucha contra la inflación en el sector industrial. Se trata de la lucha de los trabajadores por mejores salarios y condiciones de trabajo.

La lucha obrera es un movimiento de lucha para mejorar las condiciones de los trabajadores. Es un esfuerzo colectivo para defender los derechos laborales y garantizar un futuro mejor.

La lucha por la independencia económica se convierte en un derecho fundamental para todos los trabajadores. El objetivo es lograr un salario justo y una vida digna.

La lucha por los derechos laborales no es solo una lucha contra el capitalismo, sino también contra las fuerzas del inmovilismo y el conservadurismo.

La lucha por la democracia económica es esencial para el futuro de nuestras generaciones. Es un derecho fundamental que debe ser garantizado por los sindicatos y las organizaciones obreras.

La lucha por la independencia económica no es solo una lucha por el presente, sino también por el futuro. Es un compromiso con nuestra comunidad y con las generaciones futuras.

La lucha por la independencia económica es un compromiso con nuestra identidad y con nuestros valores. Es un compromiso con nuestro futuro y con nuestra libertad.

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